



Rendiconti  
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## **Il Piano di azione nazionale cinese per la lotta alla Desertificazione**

**Fino alla fine del 2004, terra desertificata 2.63 milione Km<sup>2</sup>, 27.46%  
terra sabbiosa 1.74 milione km<sup>2</sup>, 18.1%**

**Causa naturale: siccità, bassa precipitazione, vento forte**

**Attività antropica:**

- uso e sviluppo irrazionale dei risorse idrici e terreni, aumentare la terra coltivata senza gestione coordinata e pianificazione
- pascolare eccessivo
- esplorazione e scavare senza controllo

### **Prevenzione e Controllo alla lotta Desertificazione**

«China's Agenda 21», 1992

«United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification», 1994, China 1996 ratified

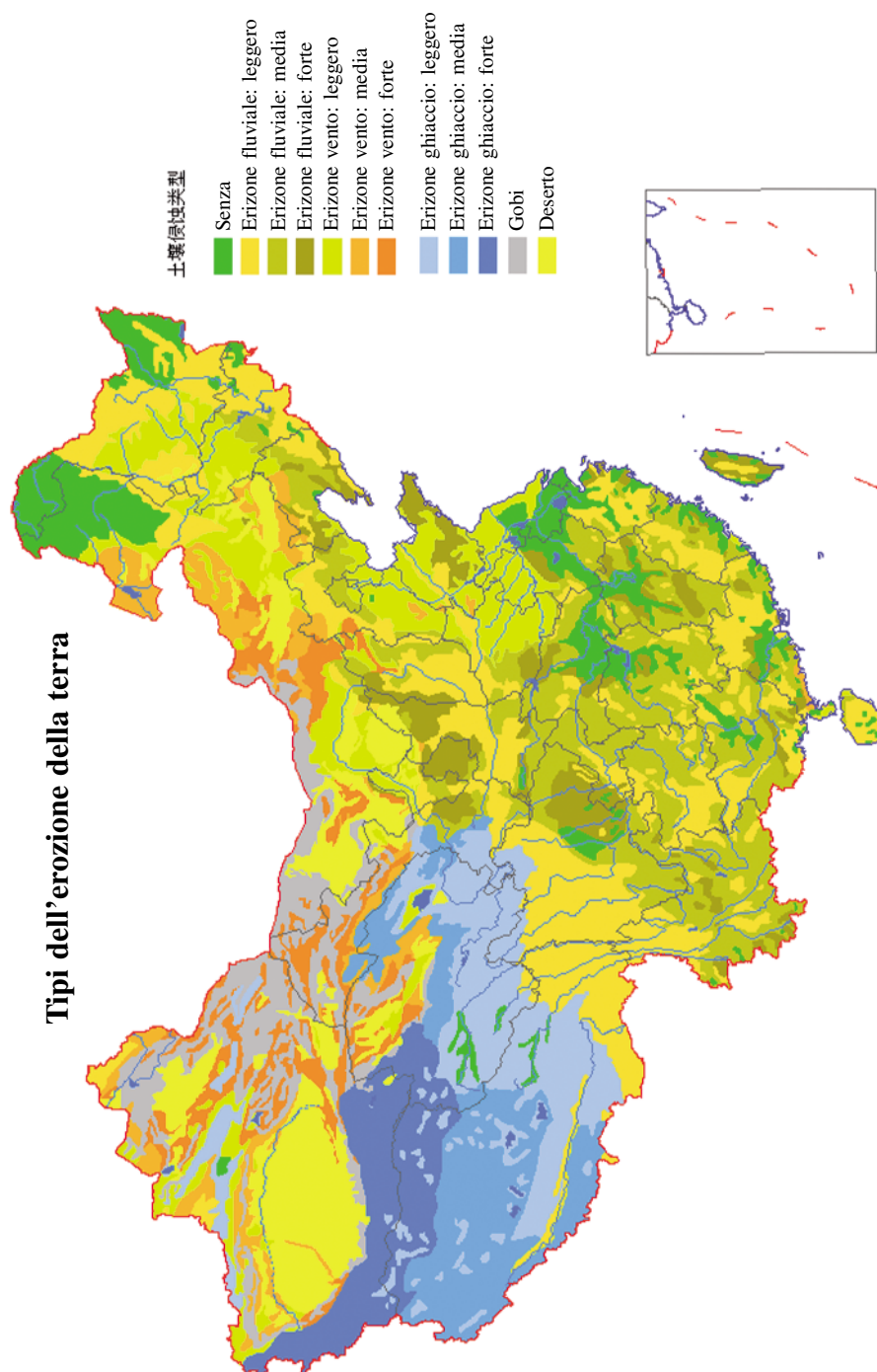
«Piano Nazionale alla lotta desertificazione», 1996

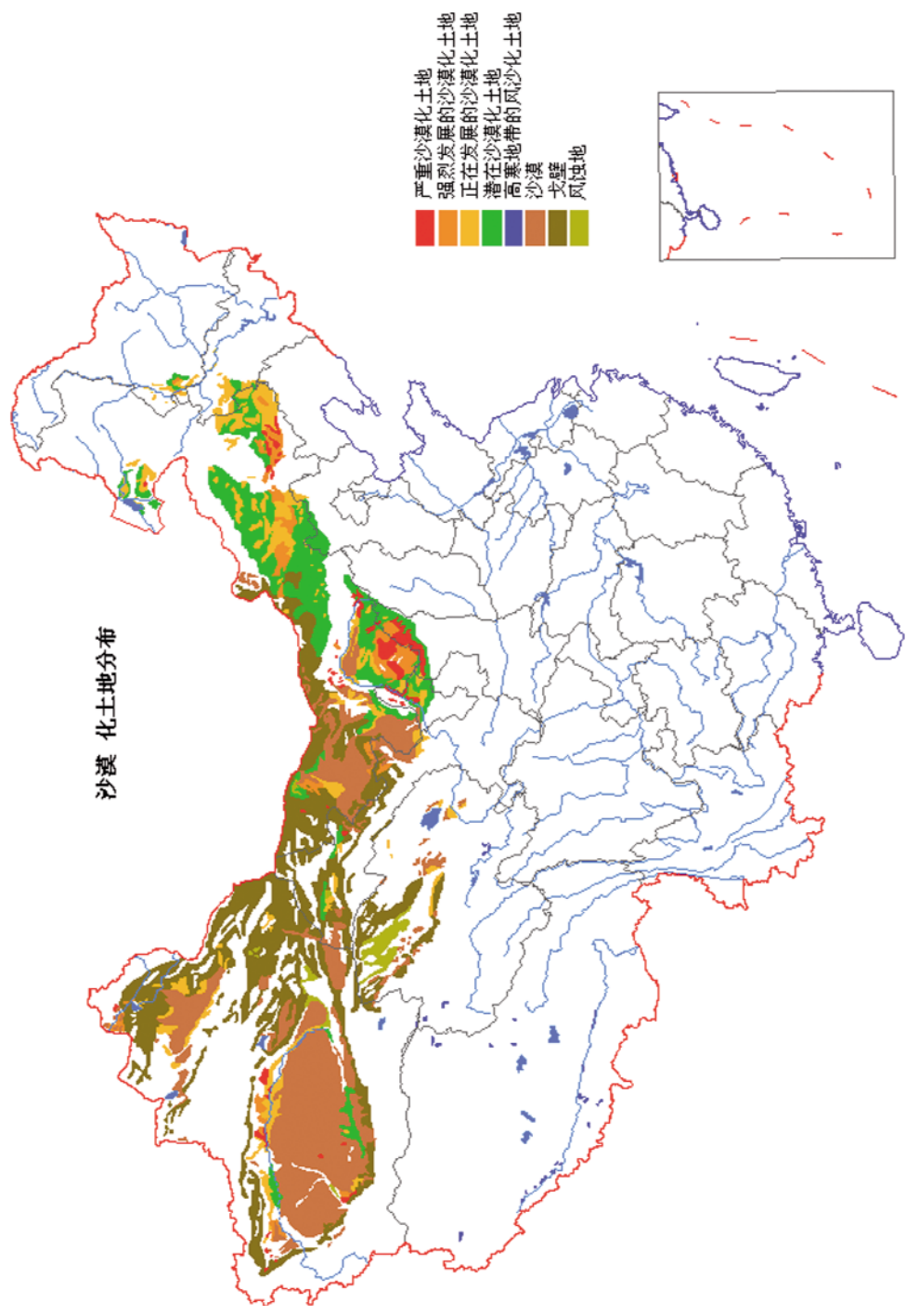
«Legge of Prevention and Control of Desertification», 2001

«Piano Nazionale per il Cambiamento Climatico», 2007

- Establishment of policy framework
- Establishment of scientific system
- Strengthening legal system
- Setting up an international cooperation platform

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### **Experiences**

- Put Ecology always priority, combine the ecological efficiency and economic efficiency
- Relay on the people, combine the government input and peasants self-sufficient efforts
- Put the prevention as a principle, combine the protection and control
- Put the ecological construction works as leading role, combine the breakthrough in key area and control in the whole area
- Relay on the science and technology, combine the modern technologies and traditional experiences
- Persist in law as base of control, combine the law and conscious participation

### **The Achievement on Prevention and Control of Desertification in China**

1. Breakthrough achievement on the control of desertification
  - 6416 km<sup>2</sup> of desertification land were reduced during 2000-2004
  - The annual expansion of desertification land is cut down from 3436 km<sup>2</sup> to 1283 km<sup>2</sup>
  - The degree of desertification is reduced
  - The proportion of desertification was dropped from 36.1% in 1999 to 33.9% in 2004
  - The area of expanding desertification are reduced
  - The area of desertification have been cut down in 27 provinces in China, which is a historic change.
2. The key engineering projects on control of desertification have been in great progress.
  - In recent five years, the effective control area of desertification in all kinds of projects add up to 48000 km<sup>2</sup>
  - The annual effective control area is up to a million hectare
  - 20% of desertification land are significantly improved
  - The vegetation of key controlled area increased 20%.
3. Characteristic industries in sandy area are greatly developed.
  - 16 millions of peasants and farmers in the wind and sandy control area of Beijing and Tianjin region directly benefit from the control of desertification
  - The average per capita income of peasants in the sand controlled area increase 50%

### **Challenges in Ecosystem Construction**

1. The harm of desertification is still conspicuous.
2. The sandy land expansion in some local area is still serious.
3. Sand control is still a difficult task.

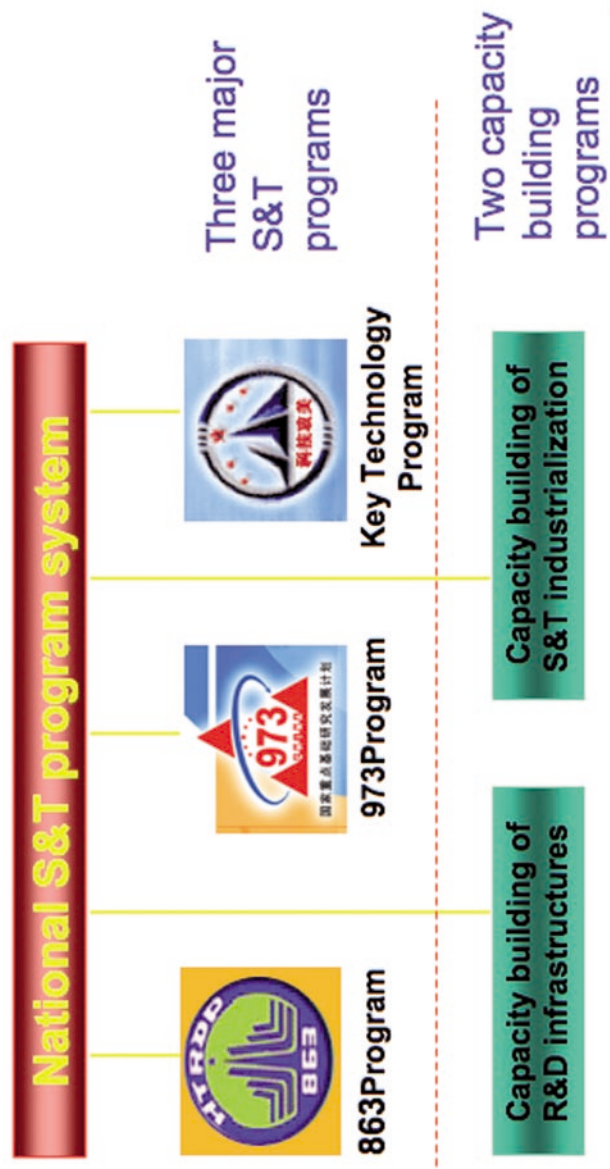
4. The achievement of sand control is still vulnerable.
5. Potential dangerous caused by human activities still exists.

#### **Key Tasks on Prevention and Control of Desertification**

1. Strengthening the protection of restricted area and giving full play of the natural recovery.
2. Changing the production ways and strictly controlling the source of desertification.
3. Giving more financial support and speeding up the progress of projects on desertification control.
4. Developing characteristic agricultural industry and increasing income of peasants.
5. Intensifying scientific and technological support, improving effectiveness of desertification control.
6. Strictly enforcing the law, conforming the standards of people's behaviour on desertification control.
7. Establishing innovative mechanism, stimulating vitality of prevention and control of desertification.
8. Intensifying monitoring and early warning system, raising the level of decision-making in prevention and control of desertification.

# Restructured and optimized S&T planning system

During the 10th five-year period, MOST restructured and optimized S&T planning system into a 3+2 model, namely three major S&T programs (National 863 Program for high tech development, National Key Technology Program, and National 973 Program for basic research), plus the programs for R&D infrastructures, and S&T industrialization.





## Capacity building of international S&T cooperation

During the 10th five-year period, China has innovatively reformed the management of international S&T cooperation, in a move to increase government appropriations, import more high caliber personnel, and enhance the capacity building of China's international S&T cooperation.

### New cooperation mechanism

in 2001, China launched a Key Project Program for international S&T cooperation, the sole national platform for international S&T cooperation and exchanges. It is designed to enhance China's proprietary innovation capacity and raise its international competitiveness, through integration, coordination, and taking full advantage of global S&T resources.

### Increased government appropriations

in 2004, China has signed 1,152 S&T cooperation projects with 69 countries or regions, with an amount worth RMB 7.244 billion. The increased fund makes an important guarantee for China being an active part of international S&T cooperation and competition, in a selected manner, and for China working with others on the basis of equality, mutual benefit, and results sharing.

### Personnel exchange

a number of government agencies, including Ministry of Education, Chinese Academy of Sciences, and National Natural Science Foundation, have established their respective foundations, to encourage and support overseas Chinese students to return and serve their motherland in different forms, including lecturing and collaborative research, and to collaborate with implementers of domestic projects financed by the foundations at an in-depth level and in a sustainable manner.

